

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

His Majesty's health, at the latest advice from Kilauea, remained about the same as when he left Honolulu. We understand that he intends to return to the city early in January.

CHRISTMAS returns to-morrow, with all its hallowed associations, reminding sinful man of a Savior's birth, love, and death. To us, in our mid-ocean homes, it is the dearest tie that binds us to the homes of our fathers, their institutions, religion and all that is sacred there; and while it reminds us of them and the associations we have left, it should remind us that their religion and institutions have been transplanted here among an interesting people whom it is our privilege to call and treat as Christian brethren and countrymen, and seek to elevate, instruct and ennoble. To all our readers, throughout the group, we renew hearty and earnest wishes for a "MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR," and trust they may all be spared to see and enjoy the return of many more of these pleasant anniversaries.

It has been suggested that the new parliament house, now nearly completed, would make a fine palace. No doubt it could be made to serve that purpose very well, but the main question must be, which is most needed at present, a building for government offices, or a royal residence. That both are needed all will readily admit; but that the former is wanted much more than the latter, must be apparent to all. The building, when finished, with its surroundings, fences, walks, grounds, &c., all in order, will be an ornament to the city, and enable the government to bring the offices of its various bureaus together, which it has never yet been able to do. Such a structure, in San Francisco or New York, would have cost half a million of dollars, while its cost here will not exceed two-fifths of that sum. When the new parliament house is completed and paid for, we would suggest that the plans for a palace be taken up, and the necessary money voted for it by the Legislature.

THE OFFICIAL ORIGIN, in its issue of Saturday last, endeavors to throw discredit on our statement that during the past two months there has been a feeling of it—not perhaps by called by any stronger term than animosity against foreigners—taking root among the more ignorant of the native population—injected in a great measure by a class of foreigners, whose chief purpose is to encourage an unsettled state of affairs as between the native and foreign elements of this Kingdom, apparently in the hope that some change will take place which will benefit their occupations. No one knows better than the editor of that paper that threats have been openly made to no foreigner would be allowed to discuss the Peel River question before a native audience. Whether those threats could have been carried out or not, is immaterial. They simply indicate a certain condition of things. Nor does the fact that this animosity or jealousy towards foreigners has been confined to but few, alter the case at all. Its existence is the question which was raised. And there can be no doubt that it has been directed chiefly against Americans and the planters as a class, then whom the native population has had no truer friends during the last thirty to fifty years. This attempt of the official organs to ignore facts so palpable to every eye, shows either unpardonable ignorance or a disposition to misrepresent, which can serve no good purpose. The truth will stand on record, and those who have aided in making enmity between the native and foreign races must bear their share of the odium attaching to it.

THE LONDON WEEK'S NEWS of Nov. 1, has the following relating to the new steam line, the arrangements for which are now completed, and the pioneer ship will arrive here early in January. "The Australasian and American Mail Steamship Company announce that their new Clyde-built steamer, the Mogul, 2252 tons register, and 400 horse-power nominal, will be dispatched on December 12, to Otago, Canterbury, Wellington and Auckland. This steamer will form one of the fleet of four full-powered steamships, that will run between Sydney and San Francisco under the new mail contract entered into by New South Wales and New Zealand. According to present arrangements, the vessels will leave Sydney, and touch at a port in Fiji and the Sandwich Islands. Four screw steamers are to be built for the purpose—two of 2800 tons and 500 horse-power each, by Messrs. John Elder & Co., of Glasgow; and two of 3130 tons and 600 horse-power, by Mr. James Laing, of Sunderland—the guaranteed speed being twelve knots; but as the service is to commence immediately, a fleet of four new ships has been chartered for the purpose. These steamers were constructed for the China trade, and one of them, the Macgregor, is now plying, December 16, and is appointed to sail from San Francisco on January 27. When the regular ship will be in operation in October 1874, the contractors will be under heavy penalties to perform the voyage from San Francisco to Sydney in twenty-five days, but during the temporary service the time is expected to be between twenty-six and twenty-eight days. From London to Australia the time, with the regular vessels in operation, is expected to be forty-two days." As will be seen by notice in our advertising columns, Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. have been appointed agents for this city. This house has for several years been agents for the steam lines between this port and San Francisco.

A gentleman writing to us last week from Hawaii, says: "I wonder that so little is done to amuse the young at these islands. They have very little to interest them in the way of exhibitions—especially the native children." Some such a thought must have occurred to the superintendents and teachers of the Heihei Sabbath School, when they planned the very interesting exercises which took place at the Chapel on Sunday forenoon last. On entering the church we found that it had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers, with the words "PEACE ON EARTH" over the pulpit, wrought in green, under which was a gilt star, representing the Star in the East. The Sunday School, which numbers about 125, including teachers and scholars, was assembled in its gay attire; and such an assemblage of happy faces is not often seen anywhere. The exercises were opened with prayer and reading the scriptures by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Damon, after which was sung the hymn, "Joy to the world." The superintendent, Mr. R. Whitman, then called upon each class, two scholars bearing to the altar an ancient armorial emblem, while the class recited a passage of scripture relating to it. First, the belt was brought forward with the inscription on

it, "Truth." Then a breastplate with the inscription, "Righteousness." Then two sandals, marked "Gospel of Peace." Then was brought a shield, inscribed "Faith." Next the helmet, "Salvation," and after it a sword, inscribed the "Word of God." All these were placed on a frame, so that the appearance of a soldier fully armed could be readily imagined by the spectator. Then the school joined in singing their beautiful hymn, "Go forth, young soldier of the Cross." After this, three other emblems, the three graces, were brought out—a cross, inscribed "Faith," an anchor with "Hope," and a heart, "Charity." All these articles were made of gilt and silvered paper, with green and blue inscriptions and trimmings, and were a close imitation of real armor. The work was most admirably done, and reflected credit on the superintendent and his assistants. The church on the occasion was well filled, and all who witnessed it were much pleased. To the children especially, it served to illustrate how the soldier in olden times was equipped. After the Sunday School exercises were finished, the pastor made a short address, taking for his topic, the Christian armor, and presented truths to his hearers which it is hoped may prove like the good seed in the parable of the sower. Now we wish to suggest that some competent persons take these emblems representing the Christian armor and graces, and have the same exhibition given to the native schools in this city. It will do more than years of bible teaching to show them how the Roman soldier was employed two thousand years ago, and what was meant when St. Paul charged the Ephesians to "put on the whole armor." It may cost a little trouble, but the reward is worth the labor.

THE STEAMER VIRGINIA. We find in our exchanges various accounts purporting to give a historical sketch of this new notorious vessel. She is a Clyde built side-wheel steamer, and was originally one of the swiftest of the many blockade-runners fitted out in England, which so successfully escaped the blockade fleets. The following account of her was prepared at the Treasury department in Washington, and is no doubt correct:

"At the capture of Mobile, in 1865, the Virginia lay in the harbor, loaded with cotton. Being found in the internal waters of the United States, she was, by law, placed under control of the Treasury as all captured and abandoned property other than war material or naval vessels. She was proceeded against under the laws of 1862, '63, and '64 and condemned. She was used until March 12, 1866, by the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. After this date she was sold at Mobile by the Treasury to private parties, the principal proving a defaulter. At this time, she was registered in New Orleans. She was owned by Mobile parties till the winter of 1867, when she was taken by the Government as the property of the defaulted Treasury officer. She was then brought to New York, and an attempt was made to put her in the revenue marine service, but she was found unsuitable. On July 15, 1868, she was ordered to Washington, and offered for sale, but the notice was withdrawn and she remained at the Navy Yard until July 27, 1870, where she was sold for \$9800. She was then taken to New York, and on the 26th of September a register as the Virginia was granted. The discrepancy as between the above statements and those before telegraphed, is owing to the fact that the Treasury Department had not then completed the investigation as to whether the control consequent upon capture rested upon the Treasury or the Navy Department. The nationality of the vessel is thus settled by the fact of capture, condemnation and subsequent sale to private citizens by the Government. This is in accordance with public maritime law and the decision of admiralty courts. The question has been raised whether her present name is legally taken, she being known at the time of the capture and sale as 'The Virginia.' Merchant vessels are not allowed to change their names, except by special act of Congress; but a Treasury decision declares that vessels once in the possession of the United States Government, and sold by it to citizens for mercantile purposes, may take any name, as the department decides that she is, for all commercial purposes, a new vessel."

The latest report of the Virginia is that she arrived at Havana. As she entered the harbor, with the Spanish flag flying, a procession was formed consisting of the frigates Isabella e Catalina and another man-of-war in advance, the Virginia following her, and her captor, the gunboat Tornado, bringing up the rear. They passed up the harbor, the shores of which were lined with crowds of citizens. There was some cheering along the lines of spectators as the Tornado passed. The report that she had been scuttled by the Spaniards is not confirmed.

Spain. Is becoming involved in a series of troubles which seem as if they would crash her, and destroy her national existence. Her internal convulsions are enough for her weak government to contend with, which seeks the form of a Republic, but has not its reality and strength. And even the republican form is to be denied it, if we may credit the latest news by telegraph, which states that President Castellar will soon be deposed by a combination of the ruling Spanish nobles, who are too strong for him to resist. The plan includes the establishment of Marshal Serrano as Regent for the young Duke Alfonso, who, at a certain time, is to be proclaimed king; from queen mother, Isabella, abdicating her claims to the throne in his favor. The quick succession of events in Spain has proved the insufficiency of Castellar and the government he assumes to control, to cope with the disaffection of his cabinet, the insubordination in the army, and the struggle of the Carlist forces. In addition to this, the power of the priesthood has been secretly and most powerfully at work undermining republicanism in Spain, and the hereditary oligarchy of that nation has united its strength with the Church to bring about this result. It is also undoubtedly true that the meaning of Castellar's action towards a pacific solution of the United States difficulty has precipitated the overthrow of the Republic and the re-establishment of a Bourbon dynasty.

Spain and Germany. A new complication has arisen for Spain to contend with, if we may credit the news from China. The telegraph states "that two German vessels, the Maria Louise and Gazelle, have been seized by a Spanish man-of-war off the coast of Sooloo, and brought to Manila and condemned notwithstanding the protests of the German and English Consuls. The crew of the Gazelle were liberated, but the captain and supercargo of the Maria Louise, who escaped from the vessel at Cavite, will be treated as spies, if caught outside the houses of their respective Consuls. The captain is at the German Consul's, and the supercargo, who claims British protection, at the English Consul's. The captains declare they were sixteen miles from the Sooloo, and according to law no blockade can extend more than nine miles; again, they say the Spaniards had declared no blockade." One of these vessels, the bark

Maria Louise was at this port not long since. The German Government, it is stated, does not credit the telegraphic report, yet it seems to be authentic. It forms a very similar case to the seizure of the Virginia, and will have to be dealt with on the same general principles.

England's Ashantee War. England has commenced another war in good earnest with a powerful African nation, the Ashantees, who inhabit the western coast of Africa, between Liberia and Guinea, their territory extending far inland. The population is said to be very numerous, numbering with the interior tribes some two or three millions of people. The war originated in trouble between the Ashantees and Fantees, the latter being allies of England. This alliance led England to take part in the quarrel, and it seems that preparations are being made for war on a large scale. Some ten thousand colored troops have been ordered from India, Jamaica and Nassau to Africa. She has undertaken a great work in attacking what may be called the most powerful and warlike savage nation of Africa. In the first serious encounter the English troops met an army of forty thousand Ashantees, who of course make up in numbers what they lack in skill. It is to this engagement, if such it can be called, that the latest telegraph concerning the war says:

LONDON, November 30th.—Although General Wolsey commanding the Ashantee expedition, has made most energetic attempts to force the enemy to another engagement, the late dispatches show that he has not been successful. The ground is uneven, and the character of the country is so intricate that the General has to depend almost entirely upon his native allies; but the latter are lazy and cowardly. The following account of the position of the armies has been received here: The British occupy a high, uneven plateau, thickly wooded, and covered in many places with cactus growth. Great difficulty is experienced in drawing the howitzers and discharges on the ground. The main column of the Ashantees rests near the base of a gorge, and the neck of a swamp lies between both armies. When the English advanced the Ashantees retreated, and General Wolsey ordered his allies to cut off their retreat and thus force them to an engagement; but the cowardly Fantees refused. The General is much mortified at the character of the allies on when he is compelled to depend.

The Evangelical Alliance. NEW YORK, October 20, 1873.

The noblest religious gathering ever held in the United States was the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance just concluded in this city. It was remarkable for the number of eminent men assembled from different lands, the variety of fresh topics discussed, and most of all, for the vast multitude which thronged with increasing enthusiasm the sessions during ten days. A word as to the organization itself. The Alliance was formed in London in 1846. The object of it is to manifest and to promote the substantial unity which exists among the evangelical denominations of Christendom. The sessions have been held at intervals of years with some irregularity, but hereafter they will occur biennially. The New York meeting was, in important respects, the most successful ever held. It requires a very large affair to take possession of the busy and splendid metropolis of the country, but this the Alliance fairly did, by the acknowledgment even of those little friendly to it. Its proceedings were the one prominent and absorbing thing while the sessions continued. The secular papers surrounded a great portion of their space to reports of its discussions and even the financial panic as a topic of general conversation was largely engrossed by this theme.

The physique of the conference was impressive. A large proportion of the members were elderly men, ripe in scholarship, abundant in labor and of wide repute. Yet the fire of youth seems not to have abated a whit in any of them. They are men of faith, hope, and enthusiasm; they have labored all their lives for progress; they believe in the "good time coming," and have entered into this great movement with eagerness, and feel that they have reached an altitude full of promise and comfort after years of striving and aspiration. It was refreshing to see the venerable Drs. Kramacher, McCosh, Hodge, Schaff, Angus, and many others of that class, representing all varieties of Christian doctrine, and usage, together with younger men, in perfect fellowship, ardently asserting, WE ARE ALL ONE IN CHRIST Jesus. Here is manifest a union more real, spiritual, precious, than Rome ever dreamed of, or can comprehend. The assemblage was composed of strong, noble, scholarly men.

The central session was held in the hall of the fine building erected and owned by the Young Men's Christian Association at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third streets; but to accommodate the vast numbers in attendance, three and, at times, four other meetings were in progress at the same hour in different churches. The venerable Dr. Woolsey, ex-president of Yale College occupied the Chair at the central meeting and guided the proceedings with a rare dignity and courtesy. It was a noble scene. The hall itself was appropriately decorated. Flags of the different nations represented were hung in festoons along the front of the galleries, and in the rear and upon the sides of the spacious platform were mottoes expressing Christian unity, together with the names of the leading church reformers, names honored and revered by every body of Christians.

Some of the eminent men who had been expected from abroad were hindered from coming, still Europe sent some noble representatives to her theological learning and sacred eloquence. From Germany came among others, Dr. Durrer, perhaps the most eminent of living theologians; from England the Dean of Canterbury together with Dr. Parker, the famous author and preacher. Scotland sent Dr. Angus of Edinburgh, a noble specimen of the brain and heart of his native land. Dr. Fisch of Paris appeared in behalf of Protestant France. The man who attracted more of curious interest than any other was a converted Brahmin from India, Sheshadri by name. He wore a peculiar costume of which the most conspicuous part was an enormous white turban. He was in many respects a very remarkable man, and for one thing, the command of the English language he exhibited, was wonderful. He spoke with hardly a trace of foreign accent, with a distinctness, fluency and unassuming accuracy, equaled by few of those to whom English is the mother tongue. He was in continual demand as a speaker and upon all the various occasions, seemed always to discern and utter exactly the fitting sentiment.

Mention should also be made of another name, which though little known before his coming to the masses before the meeting, was upon every tongue after he had once appeared. This was Prof. Christlieb, of the University of Bonn, Germany. The paper read by him upon the subject of modern infidelity made the most profound impression of all those presented before the Alliance. It was a master piece of solid argument aglow with lofty eloquence. A single brief letter will not permit any report of the proceedings of this noble meeting. During the ten days in which the sessions were held, elaborate essays were presented upon a great variety of topics in which

Protestant churches of all lands have a common interest. The relations of religion and science was the subject of one day's discussions. In this connection, Dr. McCoah of Princeton College presented a brilliant paper. Another day was devoted to Roman Catholicism when Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn made an address of startling power. Other subjects treated were, "The Fellowship of Churches," "Missions," and "Practical Philanthropic Work." It was a notable circumstance that while many eloquent addresses were made by foreigners, yet the speeches of Beecher, Adams and Storrs made the most powerful impression and excited the highest enthusiasm. Even at the great meeting held one evening in Brooklyn where Mr. Beecher's voice is most familiar, his address attracted the most attention and applause. America has no reason to be ashamed of her orators when brought into comparison with the best of other lands. The series of meetings culminated in the evening of Sunday October 12, when farewell services were held in the Academy of Music. To accommodate the vast numbers in attendance, three other of the largest halls in the city were opened at the same hour yet even then thousands were turned away from the doors. It was estimated that twenty thousand persons were at once assembled in these simultaneous meetings. The foreign delegates were treated with noble hospitality. The Erie Railroad Company gave them a free excursion to Niagara Falls. They were conveyed to Philadelphia and honored with an enthusiastic reception, going thence to Washington where President Grant received them.

The effect of this, the first meeting of the Alliance in America cannot be happy. It has manifested the essential unity of the Protestant churches, and has occasioned the production of a body of literature upon living religious topics treated with rare ability. The reports of the meeting have circulated through the press to every part of the land and have drawn a very wide attention to important subjects. The American churches will long remember this meeting and will regard it as working an advance in Christian thought and charity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF SLIPS AND SITTINGS! AT THE FORT STREET CHURCH WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 23, 1873. P. C. JOHNSON, Jr., Sec'y.

Notice. MR. CHUNG NYAN IS DULY AUTHORIZED to collect the outstanding debts due to him, and all parties indebted to him will please settle with him without delay. THEODORE H. BEUCK, Attorney at Law, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 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